



NEWS RELEASE



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SOUTHEAST INFORMATION OFFICE: Atlanta, Ga.

Technical information: (404) 893-4222 • BLSInfoAtlanta@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/regions/southeast

Media contact: (404) 893-4220

Occupational Employment And Wages In Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, May 2013

Workers in the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$20.63 in May 2013, about 8 percent below the nationwide average of \$22.33, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were significantly lower than their respective national averages in 17 of the 22 major occupational groups including education, training, and library; computer and mathematical; and construction and extraction.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including transportation and material moving, office and administrative support, and management. Conversely, 13 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including construction and extraction, personal care and service, and sales and related. (See [table A](#) and box note at end of release.)

One occupational group—transportation and material moving—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin had 66,390 jobs in transportation and material moving, accounting for 8.4 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$15.41, significantly below the national wage of \$16.28.

With employment of 22,290, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand was the largest occupation within the transportation and material moving group, followed by heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (13,820) and hand packers and packagers (4,540). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of transportation and material moving machine and vehicle operators and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, with mean hourly wages of \$26.00 and \$19.93, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were parking lot attendants (\$9.35) and hand packers and packagers (\$9.83). (Detailed occupational data for transportation and material moving are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_34980.htm.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2013

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Nashville	United States	Nashville	Percent difference ¹
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$22.33	\$20.63*	-8
Management	4.9	6.2*	53.15	46.62*	-12
Business and financial operations.....	5.0	5.2	34.14	30.47*	-11
Computer and mathematical	2.8	2.5*	39.43	33.09*	-16
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.3*	38.51	32.86*	-15
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.5*	33.37	26.47*	-21
Community and social services.....	1.4	1.0*	21.50	19.50*	-9
Legal	0.8	0.7*	47.89	38.04*	-21
Education, training, and library.....	6.3	4.9*	24.76	19.96*	-19
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.....	1.3	1.6*	26.72	26.38	-1
Healthcare practitioner and technical.....	5.8	6.8*	35.93	32.02*	-11
Healthcare support.....	3.0	2.7*	13.61	13.23	-3
Protective service.....	2.5	2.2*	20.92	17.00*	-19
Food preparation and serving related	9.0	9.0	10.38	9.84*	-5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	2.7*	12.51	11.21*	-10
Personal care and service.....	3.0	2.3*	11.88	11.47*	-3
Sales and related	10.6	10.0*	18.37	17.79	-3
Office and administrative support.....	16.2	17.5*	16.78	16.42*	-2
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	0.3	0.1*	11.70	13.30*	14
Construction and extraction	3.8	2.9*	21.94	18.47*	-16
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.0	21.35	20.04*	-6
Production	6.6	7.5*	16.79	16.66	-1
Transportation and material moving.....	6.8	8.4*	16.28	15.41*	-5

* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

¹ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Nashville is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See [table 1](#).) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the transportation and material moving group. For instance, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand were employed at 1.6 times the national rate in Nashville, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, at 1.5 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, light truck or delivery services drivers had a location quotient of 0.9 in Nashville, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development.

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area were compared to their respective national averages based on statistical significance testing. Only those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90-percent confidence level meet the criteria.

NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed, but their data are not included in the national estimates. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year for a 3-year period. May 2013 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected in May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, November 2011, May 2011, and November 2010. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 75.3 percent based on establishments and 71.6 percent based on employment. The sample in the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area included 4,724 establishments with a response rate of 67 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and 821 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, employment and wage estimates for 94 minor groups and 458 broad occupations are available in the national data. OES data by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area are available from www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm and www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm, respectively.

The May 2013 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, Tenn. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, and Wilson Counties.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southeast. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/2013/may/methods_statement.pdf. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request – Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2013

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	66,390	1.2	\$15.41	\$32,060
Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors	50	1.5	25.19	52,390
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	1,550	1.6	22.14	46,050
First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	1,310	1.1	26.00	54,080
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	110	0.2	⁽⁵⁾	77,120
Commercial Pilots	150	0.7	⁽⁵⁾	56,700
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	1,120	1.2	18.11	37,670
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	2,040	0.7	12.86	26,740
Driver/Sales Workers	1,800	0.8	15.34	31,900
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	13,820	1.5	19.93	41,450
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	4,270	0.9	15.34	31,920
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	560	0.6	10.85	22,580
Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	940	2.5	12.41	25,820
Sailors and Marine Oilers	⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾	19.74	41,060
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾	44.78	93,150
Ship Engineers	⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾	31.55	65,620
Parking Lot Attendants	1,110	1.4	9.35	19,450
Automotive and Watercraft Service Attendants	740	1.1	9.58	19,930
Traffic Technicians	120	3.3	20.34	42,300
Transportation Inspectors	60	0.4	44.01	91,530
Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants	250	2.0	8.79	18,280
Transportation Workers, All Other	⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾	13.26	27,590
Conveyor Operators and Tenders	450	1.8	15.09	31,400
Crane and Tower Operators	120	0.5	19.59	40,740
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	230	0.9	16.96	35,280
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	4,330	1.4	15.46	32,150
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1,460	0.8	10.38	21,580
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	22,290	1.6	12.53	26,050
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	320	0.5	11.56	24,030
Packers and Packagers, Hand	4,540	1.1	9.83	20,440
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	450	0.7	13.09	27,230
Material Moving Workers, All Other	370	2.5	17.20	35,770

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_34980.htm.

⁽²⁾ Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

⁽³⁾ The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round, full-time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

⁽⁵⁾ Estimate not released.